

The State Journal

Official Paper of the City of Topeka.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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GREATEST IN KANSAS.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION:
8,806

For the three dull summer months of 1894—an increase of over fifty per cent in one year.

OUR PROOF:
The issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months, viz., from the 1st day of June, 1894, to the 31st day of August, 1894, inclusive, have been as follows:

DAY	June	July	August
1	8,403	8,403	8,403
2	8,403	8,403	8,403
3	8,403	8,403	8,403
4	8,403	8,403	8,403
5	8,403	8,403	8,403
6	8,403	8,403	8,403
7	8,403	8,403	8,403
8	8,403	8,403	8,403
9	8,403	8,403	8,403
10	8,403	8,403	8,403
11	8,403	8,403	8,403
12	8,403	8,403	8,403
13	8,403	8,403	8,403
14	8,403	8,403	8,403
15	8,403	8,403	8,403
16	8,403	8,403	8,403
17	8,403	8,403	8,403
18	8,403	8,403	8,403
19	8,403	8,403	8,403
20	8,403	8,403	8,403
21	8,403	8,403	8,403
22	8,403	8,403	8,403
23	8,403	8,403	8,403
24	8,403	8,403	8,403
25	8,403	8,403	8,403
26	8,403	8,403	8,403
27	8,403	8,403	8,403
28	8,403	8,403	8,403
29	8,403	8,403	8,403
30	8,403	8,403	8,403
31	8,403	8,403	8,403
Totals	224,505	241,175	221,508

*Sunday: no issue.
The total number of copies printed in the three months named above, 686,673, divided by 78, the number of issues, gives the average to be 8,806. This is a record for the issue of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months as stated.

(Signed) *Frank P. MacLennan*
Editor and Proprietor.
Printed and published, Sept. 11, 1894.
S. M. CANNON, JR.,
City of Topeka, Kansas.

Weather Indications.
CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair and warmer tonight and Tuesday, winds becoming southerly.

EUGENE FIELD says in the Chicago Record: "It is rumored that the Populist party is dead in Minnesota. By the way, the Republican party died in 1890 and again in 1892, and the Democratic party has been dead, off and on, for the last thirty years. It seems to be a fair question: 'Does death kill?'"

MR. CALDERHEAD of Riley county is now being boomed for United States senator. Mr. Calderhead's boom may have originated in Wall street. They have heard that he is opposed to the best financial interests of Kansas, is a gold-bug after their own heart, and such a man from Kansas could do much to keep the west from getting her dues.

The president in his annual message modestly informs the country that we will go into debt \$20,000,000 more during the coming year, and then asks for \$32,000,000 for the war department and wants a lot of cannon mounted at various places along the coast. When an individual is running behind he is always told to economize at least to the extent of doing without luxuries. Big guns are certainly not necessities at present.

Kolb did not fight, and it is occasion for rejoicing that there has been no bloodshed in Alabama. There would probably be little grief felt in the country at large if some of the Bourbon ball box stuffers had bitten the dust, but if Kolb can bring his case strongly before the public without bloodshed, so much the better. The assembling of the Kolbits at Montgomery and their moderate and dignified protest has impressed all who have read of the affair, with a belief that Kolb has every ground for a contest and that a thorough investigation of election methods in Alabama is needed.

The farm products exported from this country during the last fiscal year are valued by Secretary Morton at \$28,000,000. These farm products are largely consumed in England by men who are engaged in manufacturing English and American raw material into finished articles of merchandise which are brought back and sold here. What a waste! These farm products should be consumed by American workmen and American factories on American soil. Why isn't it done? We still have a protective tariff. It is certainly not a revenue tariff or we wouldn't have to borrow money all the time. These immense exports are a terrible drain on the wealth of the country and if kept up will ultimately lead to bankruptcy.

INAGURATION day has come and gone in Alabama without bloodshed or trouble of any kind. It is evidently Captain Kolb's intention to carry his contest to the United States senate. There is no other tribunal before which he can get a hearing. It seems to be a part of his plan to have his faction elect a United States senator, who will contest the seat of the person elected by the other faction. While the man returned by the Kolbits can hardly hope to be seated, he will have an opportunity of proving to the country the charges of fraud and ballot box stuffing. This appears to be

the only course left for Kolb. He has appealed to the people twice, and their verdict has been over-riden. It would be useless to repeat it. If the senate shall see fit to do him justice, it will be a long step toward honest elections in the south.

"CALAMITY HOWLING"
"Calamity howling" is extremely foolish; that is calamity howling as generally understood, viz: calling the ordinary adversities of life, a disaster and giving undue importance to ordinary misfortunes. But the scene that was witnessed in Chicago a few days ago can not be called an ordinary one, and to cry out against it is certainly not calamity howling.

A business firm of that city advertised that "all poor deserving mothers who were in need of charity would be given a Thanksgiving dinner." In response to this advertisement 5,000 women appeared in front of the place of distribution.

Inside the room three and one-half tons of beef cut in pieces averaging three and one-half pounds each had been stacked up on the floor. In another corner were 11,000 loaves of bread. Off in one end of the room stood a half-dozen barrels filled with packages, each containing one-fourth of a pound of tea, while piled up in the window were 1,200 dressed chickens. Besides these there were half a dozen cases of port wine, which was to be given to those who were ill or weak.

A description of the scene that ensued when the distribution of the food began is given in a local paper: "Promptly at 6:30 o'clock, the appointed hour, the door was thrown open and the hungry were told to come in and get their baskets filled."

"The struggle became fiercer. Baskets were crushed flat. They were only safe when held above the heads of the crowd. One raised her basket high up. This idea spread and in another minute the crowd was shut in by a close roof of baskets of all kinds and sizes.
"This brought many nearer the door than before, and again the struggling was renewed. Clothes were torn from the women. One small boy, who had wedged his way to the center of the throng was crushed until he fainted. An officer carried him out of the crowd to a neighboring physician's office, where his injuries were attended. Half a dozen women, weakened by hunger, could not stand the struggle and sunk to the sidewalk insensible. They were carried inside the store, and after being given some wine, were allowed to remain until strong enough to go home with their well-filled baskets.
"Dozens upon dozens bravely fought until they reached the tables from which the food was handed them, only to become suddenly weak and faint. These were led to chairs by some of Mr. Steger's assistants and allowed to recover from the struggle."

Such scenes as these make us doubt whether civilization and enlightenment have done for humanity in this country all that has been claimed for these agencies. It is horrifying to think of 5,000 women, many of them ill, struggling for food. When the mere getting of food becomes such a warfare what opportunity is there for elevation of humanity, for culture, refinement and brotherly love? To remedy such a situation as this is more important than tariff bills, Nicaragua canal, a new navy, or even the appointing of people to office.

KANSAS PARAGRAPHES.
Mayetta has unloaded the first load of sand for her new creamery.

"Hi!" is the way they designate a popular game of cards at J. C. Hutchinson has a jeweler named Cain, but he doesn't get into people's pockets. A poetical effusion on the defeat of the Populists, is held at the Lincoln Republican office for identification.

Mr. Barfoot lost a finger while coupling cars near Ellsworth. Where he lost his shoes hasn't been related.

Nine hundred dollars was Kansas University's share of the gate receipts at the football game in Kansas City.

Some prosaic Kansas towns have arranged for lecture courses for the winter but Leavenworth is to have a series of cock fights.

Newton thieves are dreadfully unattractive. Burglars there overlooked a fat pocketbook because they couldn't find the pocket to a woman's cloak.

Four single men at Hoyt have built new dwelling houses, which looks a great deal as if there were four men who were not going to be single long.

A restaurant where you can smoke and read has been opened at Emporia, which is the terror of all the married women in town who want their husbands to stay home nights.

All the tailors at Emporia are at present rushed with business. In hard times come on people are sure to avail themselves of opportunities to get something for nothing.

The return of a young man and his bride from their wedding tour, and the birth of a pair of twins, are the only things of any importance that happened in Medicine Lodge last week.

Farmers in Lincoln county are having wheat stolen from them in quantities of from 50 to 300 bushels. Pretty soon people will have to put locks on their wells to keep the water from being stolen.

Hoyt is entering on an era of prosperity. Among the late improvements are a \$2,500 school house, a creamery whose capacity is 15,000 pounds of milk daily, a large hay storage warehouse and two large ice houses.

Atchison Globe: Since it was said Leavenworth was shipping apples to Queen Victoria, every Kansas town is making the same claim. We have a few Ben Davis apples we will ship to Li Hung Chang if some one will pay the freight.

Lincoln Republican: The merchants got a spell on them Saturday, and sold 32 pounds of sugar for a dollar all day. That was the same as giving away about two pounds with each dollar's worth sold. It was like swapping dollars and paying 10 cents to boot each time. About two trades like that would break us.

A Michol county farmer went to town and sold some hogs for \$93, bought \$3 worth of groceries and started home. On the way highwaymen held him up and took his money. They counted it and then asked him where the other \$3 were. He said he bought groceries with it. They then took the groceries.

JAME IN ON THE TIDE

CONGRESSMEN WHO WERE LANDED BY THE POLITICAL WAVE.

It Surprised Some of Them as Much as It Did the Public—Owens of Kentucky and Howard of Alabama—Brynn's Successor, Changes Wrought by Time.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Republicans will have fun getting the Fifty-fourth congress in order and putting the right men in the right places, for it is the uniform testimony of all the old members that there never has been so much absolutely new material. At least 100 of the new members of the house are new in almost every sense of the word, and half of these were nominated for fun and elected by what the Democrats consider a mysterious and afflictive providence. In truth, one of the very new members from Indiana expresses it correctly in saying, "There will be at least one remarkable feature of the Fifty-fourth congress—the fact that I shall be in it, for between you and me I had as little expectation of being elected as of being struck by lightning." Already ludicrous stories come from every one of the large western states of how this or that local politician who "took the nomination just to fill out the ticket" was floated in by the unexpected deluge. There are stories of ambitious young lawyers who made the race just to get acquainted with the people, of retired business men who accepted the nomination just for the honor of it and neither made speeches nor spent money, of laborers and labor organizers who were nominated because they could add strength to the county tickets, and of at least five who were nominated because of their notorious eccentricities, by which they were expected to inject some fun into the campaign.

The Raw Material.
An old member thinks that cheap joke in the play of "The Texas Steer" about Indiana congressmen who were afraid of the cars when they first came here may be realized, and it is serious.

There are some others of whom their defeated opponents speak very highly, and of whom much is expected by their party associates. Mr. Winfield Scott Kerr of Mansfield, O., who will succeed Mr. Harter, is pronounced a "typical American of the self-made sort." He began life as a railroad brakeman and lost one arm by an accident, which caused him to study law. As much to his own surprise as that of others, he made a brilliant success in the practice, made considerable money and in addition became very popular as a speaker. It is a curious coincidence that the Democrat he defeated has but one arm. It is now conceded that Judge Noonan will be seated as representative of the Twelfth Texas, the only Republican from that state. He is a native of New Jersey, and Hon. T. M. Paschal, whom he succeeds, gives him a very high character, both for talent and uprightness. Of the new men from the south who claim seats in the next house, despite the fact that Democrats have the certificates on the face of the returns, most appear to be large farmers and active business men, with a fair sprinkling of preachers, and some young lawyers whose memory does not run back to war times, and whose politics are of a decidedly modern sort.

An Eccentric Music Teacher.
The new men from the Atlantic states are generally well spoken of, and the holdover Republicans, especially from New York, are emphatically in luck. It is curious to notice how good and evil, speaking from a party standpoint, have worked together for their rapid promotion. The fearful slaughter of Republicans in 1890 and 1892 compelled the speaker to place many of the comparatively new men of that party well up in the committees, because there were so few of them compared with the Democrats, and now they will be at the heads of their committees. Mr. Burrows would of course be chairman of the ways and means, but if he succeeds in getting into the senate the place will go to Hon. Soren E. Payne of the Twenty-eighth New York, who will thus, if seniority prevails, outrank Hon. John Dalzell on that committee. It is assumed, of course, that Mr. Reed will be speaker, and so promotion in the ways and means will be very rapid indeed. The mortality list of the committee on agriculture is simply fearful, every Democrat but two being swept away and with them Joe Simpson, while Messrs. Funston of Kansas, Waugh of Indiana and Funk of Illinois, Republicans, were not re-nominated. The committee on appropriations shows equal mortality. Breckinridge was not re-nominated, Dockery will probably be unseated, Compton resigned, and Brookshire, Williams and Coombs were defeated, so Messrs. Dingley, Cannon and other experienced old Republicans will have their own fun with the new men of both parties. Champ Clark, the delightful Missourian, was beaten by an eccentric music teacher, who was nominated for fun and elected by Democratic neglect, and this is only a specimen of what has happened to many of the committee on claims. In the committee on foreign affairs, however, the Democrats have been more fortunate, as most of their men are from the south. Its chairman will of course be Mr. Hitt of Illinois, not from seniority merely, but because he is abundantly qualified by nature and experience. J. H. BRADLE.



HON. W. C. OWENS.

ly asserted that warnings not to blow out the gas will have to be printed very large in all the hotels. A disgusted and defeated Democrat from Ohio predicts that it will be the famous "O'Connor legislature" over again, a legislature in which 50 or 60 Democrats were nominated for fun and elected because the Republicans staid at home that year. For raw material it may equal that legislature, but there are too many talented leaders in the Republican majority to allow it to repeat that curious history. Assuming that when all the contests are settled the Democrats will have no more than 70 members left, and that the Republican majority over all will be about 170, the interesting question arises, How many of these new men will prove real statesmen and become permanent figures in politics? Certainly not more than a dozen if we may judge from the congresses elected in the great revolutions of 1854, 1858 and 1890.

A Chesterfield.
Hon. William C. Owens, who succeeds Defendant Breckinridge, enjoys the rare distinction of being the only new Democrat about whom there is much curiosity, and the Kentuckians in town tell us that he is to be the Chesterfield of the next house. They describe him as a man of most commanding presence, courtly manners and persuasive address, molded by nature for a presiding officer and qualified for it by some experience. In fact, he once presided over a national convention and did so gracefully that he is still remembered by those then present. He is without somewhat "sporty," as Kentuckians say, very fond of a good horse and apt to stay with the races so long as they are lively. Republicans, however, are already saying that his opponent, George W. Denny, will get the seat. Late Ponce speaks in very high terms of Hon. John F. Shafforth, who defeated him. Missourians are far from communicative in regard to their new members, and as to Illinois, the testimony is general that the new Republicans begin their records here. It is from Indiana that we hear queer and conflicting stories.

Hon. Charles L. Henry, who was defeated by Mr. Brynn in 1892 and who this year returned the compliment with high interest, is about 45 years old, a native of the district and reared in Hancock county, rather diminutive in stature, with a weak voice and not very impressive presence. He makes no pretensions to oratory and is what is called in that state a poor "stumper," but is a splendid worker, a hustler in a campaign—in fact, a "plunger and good all around mixer." He was graduated in law at the state university at Bloomington and has practiced in Anderson, Madison county, where he lives, but since the discovery of natural gas he has speculated heavily and won and lost in such rapid succession that his financial condition is matter of dispute. He is chief stockholder and operator of the street railways in Anderson, and his only

legislative experience was found in one term in the state senate.

Man of Mark.
Colonel A. M. Hardy, who beat Mr. Bretz in the Second district, drifted into Indiana as a rabble rousing speaker during a political campaign and is a man of some talent, though with little experience in practical politics. Hon. Jesse Overstreet of Franklin, who defeated Mr. Cooper, author of the bill for taxing greenbacks, is the newest man in the delegation, the highest position he has hitherto held being that of bookkeeper in the United States marshal's office. Hon. George W. Steele of the Eleventh district is an old member of congress and a man of great ability. Mr. Faris, the new man from the Eighth, is a railroad official of marked ability and great experience. All the others are very new indeed. Over the river, as they say in Indiana, several of the changes are more surprising still. Hon. Walter Evans, who comes from the Louisville district, is one of the men of whom his party has high hopes, and Hon. J. M. Kendall (Dem.) of the Tenth district was a member of the Fifty-second congress, elected to succeed his father, who died while a member. In the Eleventh district there is a real Republican comedy. Mr. Adams, present member, popularly known as "the most innocentest man on the road," obtained the nomination, but was defeated by an independent Republican candidate, Mr. David G. Colson. There was still another bolting Republican candidate, but he withdrew just before the election.

A Farrago of Filth.
Mr. M. W. Howard, the only Populist from Alabama in the face of the returns—in fact, the first man in 20 years to break the ranks of a solid Democracy in that state—will probably be the youngest man in the next house and certainly the most uncomfortable man in it if any part of his happiness depends on social recognition. He lived here a short time and wrote a farrago of filth and nonsense, thinly disguised as a novel, entitled "If Christ Came to Congress." The style is of that middling kind which Horace tells us gods and men despise, and names and places are given with such minuteness as to give color to the charge that the book was really written for a directory, and that the author was subsidized by the women named in it. All this, with the horrible picture on the cover, caused the book to be put under ban by the authorities for a short time and in Anthony Comstock's domain it never would have been tolerated. Mr. Howard is a tall and rather rawboned southerner, with smooth face and rather bright gray eyes, but as to his talent for statesmanship nothing is to be said as yet.

There are some others of whom their defeated opponents speak very highly, and of whom much is expected by their party associates. Mr. Winfield Scott Kerr of Mansfield, O., who will succeed Mr. Harter, is pronounced a "typical American of the self-made sort." He began life as a railroad brakeman and lost one arm by an accident, which caused him to study law. As much to his own surprise as that of others, he made a brilliant success in the practice, made considerable money and in addition became very popular as a speaker. It is a curious coincidence that the Democrat he defeated has but one arm. It is now conceded that Judge Noonan will be seated as representative of the Twelfth Texas, the only Republican from that state. He is a native of New Jersey, and Hon. T. M. Paschal, whom he succeeds, gives him a very high character, both for talent and uprightness. Of the new men from the south who claim seats in the next house, despite the fact that Democrats have the certificates on the face of the returns, most appear to be large farmers and active business men, with a fair sprinkling of preachers, and some young lawyers whose memory does not run back to war times, and whose politics are of a decidedly modern sort.

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